

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR

1968



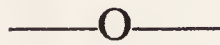


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b295333168>



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 8



Chairman Public Health Committee :
Councillor F. W. BOWYER

URBAN DISTRICT OF KIDSGROVE

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Office : Public Health Dept., Town Hall, Kidsgrove, Staffs.

'Phone : Kidsgrove 2254.

N. ROCHE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Officer and Cleansing Superintendent

G. JONES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

G. W. HANCOCK

Student Public Health Inspector

E. EDWARDS

Technical Assistant

P. ROTHWELL, A.R.S.H.

Authorised Meat Inspector

District Health Visitors (*under control of County Council*)

Kidsgrove District : Miss V. M. Simcox, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert.

36 Hollinwood Road, Kidsgrove. ('Phone : Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289).

Talke District : Miss S. E. Llewellyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., 48 Hilary Road, Whitehill.

Mrs. S. T. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Zellick, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop. ('Phone : Biddulph 2328).

Newchapel District : Miss A. Leese, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., 8 Rigby Road, Rookery.

Miss B. M. Breeze, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., 217 Congleton Road, Butt Lane. ('Phone : Kidsgrove 2725).

District Midwives (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse E. A. Mould, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Fourth Avenue, Kidsgrove.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 3045).

Nurse M. E. H. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., 59 Linley Road, Talke.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 2468).

Nurse E. Beech, S.R.N., S.C.M., 37 Cedar Avenue, Butt Lane.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 2113).

Nurse B. E. Grant, 21 Vinebank Road, Kidsgrove.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 3015).

General Nurses (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse R. Walpole, S.R.N., 6 Bevan Avenue, Talke Pits.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 2865).

Nurse I. Holmes, S.R.N., 63 Tower Hill Road, Brown Lees.

('Phone : Biddulph 3465).

Nurse M. Holleran, S.R.N., Thornton, New Road, Madeley.

('Phone : Madeley 468).

Mr. W. Lawrence, S.R.N., 75 Fifth Avenue, Kidsgrove.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 2608).

Town Hall,
Kidsgrove,
Stoke-on-Trent.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KIDSGROVE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1968.

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1968 was 22,230, an increase of 260 over the 1967 estimate. There was an excess of births over deaths of nearly 200 and the rest of the increase is readily accounted for by incomers to many of the new houses and bungalows completed during the year.

Total live births showed a decrease to 381 of which 12 were illegitimate, in itself a decrease to less than half the 1967 figure of 27. This decrease was this year against the national trend and was probably accidental, but it could perhaps reflect a little more practical use of the readily available contraceptive knowledge and advice. The unadjusted birth rate remained fractionally above the national figure. Still births decreased to 5 from 11 and the still birth rate dropped to fractionally below the national rate. Eight infant deaths occurred of which 3 were in the perinatal period. Of these 8 deaths two only were due to conditions which may have responded to treatment. Although the number of infant deaths remained the same as in 1967, the infant mortality rate rose because of the reduced birth rate.

Deaths remained almost static, falling slightly to 191, causing a modest reduction in both the crude and adjusted death rates. This compares with a rise in the national death rate.

Almost half of all deaths was due to degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, almost a quarter of all deaths being due to ischaemic heart disease alone, a disease which continues to exercise a predominant effect upon the middle aged male population. The relatively early deaths which occur in this age group represent a considerable loss to the community as well as a personal tragedy.

Malignant diseases generally caused 44 deaths, 23% of the total. Of these, 7 were deaths due to lung cancer (6 males, 1 female), most of which must be regarded as avoidable. Five female deaths from uterine cancer must also be commented upon, for early and regular attendance at recommended intervals (currently 5 Years) for cervical cytology, an easily performed examination, results in the early detection of uterine cancers when they are in a curable stage. Much more use could be made of this valuable preventive service and the deaths resultant upon invasive uterine cancer much reduced.

Deaths due to respiratory diseases rose slightly to 21, i.e., 11% of all deaths. Bronchitis deaths remained at 7. Whilst the pneumonia deaths, all in old

people, were probably unavoidable. it is true to say that the annual toll of suffering and ill health represented by the deaths from bronchitis could be drastically curtailed by prompt treatment of acute attacks, especially in the young, avoidance of respiratory irritants by those susceptible, and a steady improvement in the environment. In this last respect it is worthy of note that the Council continues to make progress with the implementation of the Clean Air Act, and that 1683 properties were subject to smoke control orders at the end of the year, 24% of dwellings.

The year remained a quiet one for infectious diseases, with the small outbreak of measles which occurred in the late summer and autumn accounting for 80% of all notifications. During this year vaccination against measles became readily available for susceptible children i.e., children who had not already had an attack of the disease, but was not available in time to prevent in its entirety the anticipated biennial epidemic. Protection is given by a single injection and this should ideally be carried out in the second year of life. Whether this protection offered to young children will prove to be accepted with any degree of enthusiasm by parents remains to be seen.

Changes were made during 1968 in the Regulations governing notifiable diseases and I have included some details in Section C of this Report.

During 1968 a further 195 private houses and bungalows were completed, and many of these were occupied by people moving into the district. The erection of 24 Council flats and maisonettes on Vinebank Road was completed as part of the Central Area Redevelopment. The Council intends to make additional Orders in respect of other Areas involved in central redevelopment and further detailed inspections are in hand. Meantime, individual unfit houses in other parts of the district have been dealt with as the occasion arose.

As will be seen from information in the body of the Report, the Health Department was not only engaged on further work under the Clean Air Act, but was also engaged in detailed planning for the completion of major roof repairs or renewals, and for the modernisation and improvement of the older Council houses.

Work was completed during the year on that section of trunk sewer between Red Row and Rookery, the first of several phases to improve the main drainage in the Newchapel ward.

Once again, I wish to record my appreciation of the capable assistance given at all times by your Public Health Inspectors and all the people concerned in safeguarding the health of the District.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TOLLAND.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

	1968	1967
Area (in acres)	4,137	4,137
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	22,230	21,970
Number of persons per acre	5.37	5.31
Number of houses in the Rate Book at 1st April, 1969	6,999	6,980
Rateable value at 1st April, 1969	£565,277	£542,786
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated for financial year 1968/69) ...	£2,326	£2,165

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Total Live Births	201	180	381
Legitimate Live Births	196	173	369
Illegitimate Live Births	5	7	12
Illegitimate Live Births per 1,000 Live Births =	31.5		
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population =	17.14		
Adjusted Birth Rate =	15.43	(comparability factor 0.90)	
Birth Rate (England & Wales) =	16.9		

NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower, and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas and it is therefore apparent that the elimination by standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplications of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	2	3	5
(Illegitimate)	—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births		= 12.95	
Still birth rate (England and Wales)		= 14.0	
Total live and still births	203	183	386

	Male	Female	Total
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age)			
(Legitimate)	5	3	8
(Illegitimate)	2	1	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Total		= 21.0	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate		= 13.5	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate		= 25.0	
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)		= 18.0	
(The lowest annual rate ever recorded in this country)			

	Male	Female	Total
Neonatal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age)			
(Legitimate)	5	2	7
(Illegitimate)	1	—	1
Neotatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			
(first four weeks)		= 21	
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week)			
per 1,000 live births		= 18.13	
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus			
deaths during the first week) per			
1,000 total live and still births		= 30.64	
Perinatal mortality rate (England and Wales)		= 25.0	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)		= 0	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		= 0	

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths—all ages	98	93	191
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population		= 8.59	
Adjusted death rate		= 13.06	
(Comparability factor 1.51)			

NOTE—This comparability factor is obtained and used, on a similar principle to that for comparability for births.

Death rate (England and Wales)	= 11.9
---------------------------------------	--------

CAUSES OF DEATH :

B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	1
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	...	...	6
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	...	...	7
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	...	...	4
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	...	...	5
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, Etc.	...	...	22
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	3
B23	Anaemias	...	...	1
B24	Meningitis	...	...	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	4
B27	Hypertensive Disease	...	...	4
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	47
B28	Other Forms of Heart Disease	...	...	3
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	20
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	13
B32	Pneumonia	...	...	7
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	7
B33(2)	Asthma	...	...	1
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	6
B34	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	5
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	3
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	...	...	4
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	3
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	...	...	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	1
BE48	All Other Accidents	...	...	4
BE50	All Other External Causes	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				Total — 191
				<hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATH

Malignant disease (Cancer) : 44 deaths were due to this i.e., 23% of all deaths, Cancer of the lung killed 6 males.

Cardio-Vascular disease : This caused 91 deaths i.e., 47.6% of all deaths. 29 of the 91 deaths occurred in people under the age of 65.

Respiratory disease : (Pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory disease) caused 21 deaths i.e., 11% of all deaths.

AGES AT DEATH :

Infants under 1 year	...	11
1 to 4 years	...	1
5 to 14 years	...	1
15 to 24 years	...	2
25 to 34 years	...	0
35 to 44 years	...	11
45 to 54 years	...	13
55 to 64 years	...	34
65 to 74 years	...	46
75 and over	...	72

Total — 191 Deaths

INFANT MORTALITY—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
Female	— 2 days	Septicaemia
Female	— 6 months	Capillary Bronchitis
Female	— 7 months	Acute heart failure, Acute bronchitis, Hydrocephalus
Male	— 1½ hours	Extreme Prematurity, 24 weeks of pregnancy
Male	— 22 hours	Respiratory Distress Syndrome Prematurity
Male	— 1 day	Intraventricular Haemorrhage, Anoxia, Prematurity
Male	— 3 weeks	E.Coli Meningitis
Male	— 11 months	Electrocution. Contact with live control spindle of television set.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Urban District Council is the Sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services. It delegates to its Health Committee "Authority and power to institute any proceedings or to do any act which the Council might have instituted or done for the suppression of nuisances and the safeguarding of public health, but not the raising of any loans or the making of any rate or contract."

The following additional committees are responsible in one form or another with matters of public health: Housing and Planning and Development.

Staffordshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act 1946, administers all local authority health functions within the Urban District. These include National and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, General Nursing, Health Visiting, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, Ambulance Service, Home Help Service and Mental Welfare. Day to day administration is carried out by the Newcastle Rural and Kidsgrove Area Health Committee on which the Council has representatives.

AMBULANCE SERVICE (SECTION 27)

The Kidsgrove Station adjoins the new Fire Station. There are 2 ambulances and one sitting car and a staff of seven—one officer and 6 drivers. The hours cover the period 08.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. Monday to Friday; Saturday the hours are 08.00 hrs. to 12.00 hrs. Outside these hours the service is covered by Newcastle station.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Kidsgrove is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected and actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examination of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of ice-cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

SPUTUM : During 1968 the laboratory services investigated specimens of sputum submitted for examination for the tubercle bacillus. All the specimens were examined by direct microscopy or by cultural methods.

FAECES : Specimens were submitted to the laboratory for bacterial examination, by local medical practitioners and by the local authority. Samples were taken from known or suspected cases of dysentery, and food poisoning.

MILK : The laboratory continues to report on the results of biological tests for tuberculosis in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council and sold retail in the Urban District.

VACCINES : The laboratory distributes in the prevention of disease, diphtheria prophylactic, and calf lymph for smallpox vaccination. It makes available measles prophylactic for the passive immunisation of contacts and distributes outfits for the collection of pathological material.

For the convenience of local medical practitioners and for use at the Infant Welfare Centre the following antigenic materials are held available, Poliomyelitis vaccine, triple antigen (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) combined diphtheria tetanus antigen, tetanus toxoid and diphtheria prophylactic in several forms. No stock of calf lymph is held but obtained fresh from the Public Health Laboratory on demand.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of confirmed notifications of infectious disease in 1968 was 105, compared to 144 in 1967 and 112 in 1966.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases during 1968 appears in the report on page 15.

The Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall—a comparatively short distance away. This hospital receives all types of infectious disease with the exception of smallpox which is treated at the Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local Ambulance Service.

SCARLET FEVER

This disease was less prevalent in 1968 — 2 cases occurred compared to 3 in 1967 and 5 in 1966.

The disease in general is now a very mild one and responds readily to treatment.

WHOOPING COUGH

4 cases were notified during the year compared to 32 in 1967 and 0 in 1966.

The use of combined antigen giving simultaneous protection against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is no doubt largely responsible for the reduced incidence of this disease. Initial protection is given in infancy, the primary course consisting of three injections commencing when the baby is six months old.

MEASLES

The notifications of measles totalled 84, compared with 103 in 1967 and compared with 95 in 1966. Vaccination against this disease became available during the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

The district was again free of this disease during 1968.

Vaccination is available to all under 40 years of age using either oral (live) or killed (Salk) vaccine by injection.

DIPHTHERIA

There has again been no case in Kidsgrove. Continued freedom from this disease is dependent on complete immunisation of the childhood population. Parents should be fully aware of their duty to have the children immunised in infancy. The state of immunity is achieved by three injections, commencing at six months and being completed by fourteen months. A booster dose should be given at five years and again at twelve to fifteen years. The triple vaccine is used for the initial protection conferring immunity against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough and a combined diphtheria/tetanus vaccine for the later doses.

The absence of the disease from the community will continue to depend on parental response to the educative efforts of all health workers. A fall in the level of community protection could result in frank cases of diphtheria re-appearing.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

There were no notified cases.

FOOD POISONING

There were 8 notified cases.

TUBERCULOSIS

The year commenced with a total of 195 persons on the Register and a further 5 persons were added during the year, which were new cases. 2 cases were removed from the Register during the year.

The new cases added to the Register consisted of 4 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary, the ages being :

Females — 5, 7 and 28 years.

Males — 9½ and 74 years.

In recent years the number of new cases had been fairly steady, despite the rise in population. The proportion of cases in Kidsgrove at 31-12-68 is 8.7 per 1,000 population.

The Health Visitors provide progress reports on tuberculosis patients already on the register and report upon environmental conditions of new patients.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

The following figures have been supplied to me by the Newcastle Area Health Office of the County Council showing the work done during 1968 in the district under the County Council's Vaccination and Immunisation Scheme.

VACCINATION :

Poliomyelitis:	Course of oral vaccine, 3 doses	...	...	...	388
	Booster dose	...	...	...	623
Smallpox:	Vaccination	...	...	...	161
	Re-vaccination	...	...	...	12
	Measles Vaccination	...	...	...	320

IMMUNISATION :

Primary Triple (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) ...	350
Booster Triple	253
Primary Diphtheria and Tetanus ...	57
Booster Diphtheria and Tetanus ...	383
Primary Diphtheria	Nil
Booster Diphtheria	Nil
Primary Tetanus	10
Booster Tetanus	4

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and relevant Regulations, amendments were made to the list of diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Infectious diseases now to be notified are :—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow fever

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required :—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for the notification of a case of infectious disease has been increased from the two shillings and sixpence laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936 to five shillings.

KIDSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT—CONFIRMED NOTIFICATIONS 1959-1968

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	7	8	3	2	3	1	15	5	3	2
Whooping Cough	—	41	—	—	8	3	2	—	32	4
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS										
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	121	3	649	3	324	70	92	95	103	84
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	7	—	7	3	4	4	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia	4	2	8	4	2	2	1	1	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS										
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
TUBERCULOSIS										
Respiratory	10	7	7	6	8	6	7	5	1	4
Non-Respiratory	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	146	64	673	24	348	90	120	112	144	105

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE (AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	at all ages	under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & age over u'k'n
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	84	1	13	8	10	17	32	—	2	1	1	—	—
Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	8	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	105	1	14	9	13	18	37	3	2	4	2	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH (AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	Total notified	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	84	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	20	8	23	22	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	105	—	5	—	1	—	10	4	22	9	24	28	2

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE I — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1968

Age Periods	New Cases—5				Deaths—1			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards 	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals 	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—

The following tables show the present position of the Tuberculosis cases :—

TABLE II — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/67	96	15	67	17	195
Notifications received during 1968	1	1	3	—	5
Cases removed during 1968	1	—	1	—	2
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/68	96	15	70	17	198

SECTION D

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the Urban District is supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is well maintained throughout the year.

Water is derived from the following sources :

1. Tittesworth and Wall Grange Pumping Stations, which pump water to the Goldenhill Service Reservoir, thence to the Kidsgrove area.
2. Peckforton and Tower Wood Pumping Stations, which pump water to the Storage Tanks at Talke, thence into the Kidsgrove area.

The sources of supply are examined monthly with the exception of the Tittesworth water, which is examined daily.

Representative samples taken during 1968 were as follows :—

Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	33
Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	8

All samples were of high bacterial purity (100% free from E.Coli Type I) and organic quality and none is plumbo solvent. They are thus certified as being pure and wholesome and suitable for a domestic supply.

The whole of the population of the urban district has a piped supply of water direct to their houses and business premises. None is supplied by means of standpipes.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT INSPECTIONS

The following is a summary of the principle work undertaken under the Public Health Act, etc. During the year 48 complaints were received and investigated. 42 preliminary notices were served for housing defects.

Inspections and revisits made with respect to :—

Housing and other defects	...	...	...	120
Refuse accommodation	...	...	...	1324
Refuse collection and disposal	...	...	...	320
Drainage	...	...	...	46
Closet conversions	...	...	...	5
Watercourses, ditches, sewers, etc.	...	...	...	4
Water supply (Sampling, etc.)	...	...	...	6
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	7
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	9
Caravans	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	370

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) SEWAGE WORKS

The Sewage works at Red Bull, was brought into use on 19th October, 1960, and officially opened on 20th April, 1961. This sewage works is amongst the most advanced in the country, and is operated on the activated sludge system, this system consisting of :—

- (a) mechanically raked screens from which all trash is passed through a disintegrator pump, and returned to the flow; (b) a grit removal tank, from which grit is removed by a mechanical scraper, and is washed before disposal to tip;
- (c) mechanically desludged sedimentation tanks, to remove the settleable solids;
- (d) a 'simplex' mechanical aeration plant, which replaced the old filter beds;
- (e) mechanically desludged final settling tanks; (f) a treated sludge digestion tank.

A pumphouse and administration block has been provided containing up-to-date laboratory facilities, and a gas/oil engine is available to drive a generating set for stand-by power. Gas produced by the process of digestion of the sludge can be used as an additional source of power.

Details of the flow at the works are given hereunder :—

Month	Total Flow Gallons	Max. Flow Recorded	Average Daily Flow	Rainfall
January	47,530,000	2,220,000	1,530,000	2.97"
February	39,184,000	2,012,000	1,351,000	1.80"
March	29,994,000	1,596,000	968,000	1.47"
April	28,755,000	1,600,000	958,000	1.94"
May	34,432,000	1,724,000	1,110,000	2.90"
June	30,958,000	2,304,000	1,030,000	3.48"
July	36,366,000	2,556,000	1,173,000	3.43"
August	28,616,000	1,480,000	923,000	2.08"
September	38,016,000	2,244,000	1,267,000	4.22"
October	39,386,000	2,600,000	1,270,000	2.58"
November	38,192,000	3,396,000	1,273,000	2.09"
December	33,458,000	1,748,000	1,079,000	1.89"
Total	424,887,000	—	1,161,000	30.87"

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE GENERALLY :—

The district is almost completely sewered.

The main sewers in the Talke and Hardingswood Wards have been relaid to the main outfall sewers leading to the Red Bull sewage works, and the Newchapel Ward has been commenced.

The sewage from all wards is now conveyed to the outfall works at Red Bull, Lawton, which was brought into use in 1961, following complete major reconstruction.

A new sewer and pumping station has been provided to serve the Ravenscliffe Road area of Kidsgrove.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year only one conversion was carried out, although the Council's grant towards the cost of conversions had previously been raised to a maximum of £10 to encourage owners to undertake this work.

In my opinion the number of unconverted properties is still far too high, and I would suggest that all measures be considered to secure their conversion, or removal as soon as circumstances permit, including an upward review of the Council's grant.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The public conveniences in Liverpool Road, Heathcote Street, Mow Cop and Congleton Road, Butt Lane operated normally during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The Kidsgrove Urban District Council have, after due consultation with all interested parties, decided on a policy of smoke control which will give coverage of the district within 12 - 15 years. Such plans are of course entirely dependent upon the availability of staff, authorised fuels and approved appliances, and are also dependent upon a co-operative and well-informed public for their success. Orders have been made upon areas of land approved for housing development, to ensure that new properties erected comply fully with smoke control requirements from the first day of occupation.

The following table gives details of the orders so far confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Order No.	Title of Order	No. of Properties	Acreage	Date of Operation
1	Stonebank	120	12	1.6.64
2	Gill Bank	80	8.8	1.6.64
3	Coppice	80	8.75	1.6.64
4	Beech Drive	100	8.5	1.6.64
5	Red Lion Farm	80	8	1.6.64
6	Ian Road Extension	34	3.7	1.6.64
7	Hollinwood	37	3	1.6.64
8	Spout Hollow	11	1	1.7.65
9	Millstone	30	3	1.7.65
10	Pump Farm, Mow Cop	20	2.7	1.7.66
11	Clough Hall	505	567.25	1.7.67
12	Slacken	30	2.5	1.7.67
13	Rookery	139	13.5	1.7.67
14	Gill Bank No. 2	400	34	1.9.68
15	Spout Hollow No. 2	17	1.5	1.9.68

During the year surveys have been carried out in the Ravenscliffe Road Area in connection with the next proposed Order which comprises of 115 premises.

CARAVANS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, occupiers of sites and/or caravans are required to obtain licenses from the Council. The Act is designed to control sites from both planning and Public Health aspects. There are 3 licensed sites in the district. each for a single caravan.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act, the main provisions of which came into force during 1964, is designed to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices or shop premises and certain railway premises.

The Act contains provisions concerning cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary and washing facilities, drinking water, machinery, first-aid and fire precautions.

The occupiers of all premises to which the Act applies are required to register their premises with the appropriate authority, generally the local authority or Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

A total of 140 premises have been registered, all receiving a general inspection. During the year routine inspections were carried out and all contraventions found were put in order, except for a few which were outstanding by the end of the year.

The following is a summary of the various types of premises :

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	No. of registered premises at end
Offices	1	26
Retail shops	4	98
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	7
Fuel storage depots	—	—
Totals	5	140

Total number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 115.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Refuse collection : Refuse is normally collected once every 10 days by modern covered vehicles. A special collection of trade refuse is made at either weekly or fortnightly intervals, for which a charge is levied.

(b) Refuse Disposal : All refuse is disposed of at a refuse tip situated in a disused ravine at Gill Bank, Kidsgrove.

It is estimated that this tip, will fulfil all the Council's tipping needs for many years, and control of tipping is facilitated by the ravine levels. The refuse is levelled, compacted and covered, by use of a bulldozer.

(c) Nightsoil : A combined gulley and cesspool emptying vehicle is operated by the Council. This vehicle is equipped with interchangeable bodies which may be fitted to enable it to be used for these purposes, and also for the collection of nightsoil. Nightsoil is normally collected once fortnightly throughout the whole of the area, and is disposed of by tipping into a specially constructed inlet.

(d) Street Sweeping and Gulley Emptying : Street sweeping is carried out by a vacuum sweeping vehicle, equipped to sprinkle water to allay dust during sweeping operations. The mileages of the different classified roads within the Urban District are as follows :— Trunk roads - 3.5 miles; Class 1 roads - 0.64 miles; Class II roads - 1.01 miles; Class III roads - 5.5 miles; District roads - 29.56 miles; Private Streets - 2.53 miles.

Gulley Emptying is undertaken by the gulley-emptying vehicle previously mentioned, which empties all gullies of sediment by suction, and replaces the correct amount of water to form a seal.

The Council have instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Dustbins were delivered during 1965 to every separate household in the Newchapel ward; the Kidsgrove, Butt Lane and Talke wards were supplied during 1966. Replacement bins are provided when required.

SALVAGE

The collection of waste paper salvage continued during the year, by means of trailers attached to the refuse vehicles. Sales of paper during the financial year 1968/9 were 186 tons, value £1,786/16/9. In addition quantities of metals and rags were also disposed of.

DISINFESTATION

(a) DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE :

Is carried out in accordance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council employing one part-time operator for this purpose. The Council provides a free service to all premises.

The following table gives details of treatments :—

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ...	6999	39
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	106	4
b) Number infested by		
i) Rats	65	6
ii) Mice	3	—
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and for mice for reasons other than notification ...	—	—
b) Number infested by		
i) Rats	—	—
ii) Mice	—	—
Legal proceedings	No legal proceedings instituted	

FACTORIES ACT

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises		Number on Register	Number of	
			Inspections	Written Notices
(i)	Factories without mechanical power (S.1.2.3.4.6.)	2	4	—
(ii)	Factories with mechanical power (S.7)	66	49	—
(iii)	Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
(iv)	Outworkers (Wearing Apparel, making, etc.)	—	—	—
Total ...		68	53	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Defects Found	Defects Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :			
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—
Total ...	5	5	—

SECTION E — HOUSING

Number of houses erected by Private Enterprise ...	...	...	...	195
Number of houses erected by Local Authority ...	...	...	...	24
				219

By the end of the year, the Council had completed 24 flats and maisonettes and there were 179 private houses under construction.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	71
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	95
(c) Number of houses in which defects were remedied ...	...	...	...	53

In addition the following action was also taken :

(d) Properties closed pending demolition in Central Redevelopment area ...	...	...	...	24
(e) Properties closed elsewhere as individual unfit ...	...	...	...	11
(f) Demolished as unfit ...	...	...	...	157
(g) Demolished as dangerous building ...	...	...	...	1
(h) Demolished for road widening ...	...	...	...	2

A considerable area of the Kidsgrove Town Centre is now cleared and is being redeveloped.

The Council have agreed upon an overall Clearance and Redevelopment plan for the congested area of older properties lying above the Town Centre. A public enquiry in connection with proposed clearance areas Nos. 4, 5 and 6 included in Compulsory Purchase Orders, was to be held in January, 1969.

2. IMPROVEMENT GRANT SCHEMES

These schemes provide for the modernisation or conversion of older houses which although structurally sound, are lacking in modern conveniences. The improvement of such properties assists in the provision of satisfactory living accommodation without recourse to rehousing by the Local Authority.

(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

This grant system was discontinued by the local authority during 1963.

(b) STANDARD GRANTS :

This scheme, which was introduced during 1959, provided for grants to be paid as of right, to owners of substantially sound properties, providing that certain requirements are fulfilled.

The grants available cover the provisions of five "Standard" amenities, viz. a fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food.

The following table gives details of the numbers of applications dealt with during the year :—

Applications		Standard Grants paid 1968						
		No. of dwellings	Total Grant	Number of amenities provided				
Received (No. of dwellings)	Approved (No. of dwellings)			Fixed bath or showers	Wash-hand basin	Hot water supply	Water closet	Food storage
22	21	22	£3,477	19	19	19	19	15

The total value of work undertaken with grant-aid was £10,365/4/5.

(c) IMPROVEMENT AREAS :
No improvement areas were declared during the year.

3. RENT ACT 1957
No certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

4. HOUSING MANAGEMENT
The Public Health and Housing Department have control of 1,924 Council Houses, Shops and Flats, and the following figures give an indication of some of the duties of the Department. It should be noted that the number of housing repair complaints received often mention several separate items which have to be broken down for the appropriate tradesmen to deal with.

(a) REHOUSING :								
Number of applications for rehousing received during the year ...								164
Number of families visited to assess conditions								102
Number of families rehoused from within the U.D.								121
(including clearance area displacements)								
(b) COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE :								
Number of complaints received during the year								3480
Number of reported defects remedied								3619
Number of reported defects outstanding at 31/12/68								491
(c) REPAINTING :								
Whitehill Estates								196
Kidsgrove Estates								114
Total number of houses repainted								310

In addition, internal redecoration of several O.A.P's Bungalows was carried out, and other houses becoming vacant were redecorated before reletting.

(d) GENERAL :
It is estimated that over 4,150 general enquiries were dealt with during the year.

SECTION F

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are six private slaughterhouses in the district, and all operated satisfactorily during the year. It was necessary to report certain contraventions of the Hygiene Regulations at the slaughterhouses, but after further discussion had taken place the matters complained of were dealt with.

A 100 per cent inspection of all carcasses continued to be made and in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulation 1963, all carcasses are stamped.

FOOD HYGIENE

The various regulations and bylaws relating to Food Hygiene are enforced within the Urban District. Regular Inspections of the varied types of food premises are carried out, with particular reference to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in premises used for the preparation of food.

The majority of retail food shops are of the small general grocery and confectionery type and with the modern trend for pre-packed foods, canned food, many shops sell little open food, with a consequent reduction in the risk of contamination. The personal hygiene of the food handler is however of the utmost importance.

Complaints received concerning foreign bodies in foods, are increasing in accordance with a general national trend. The complaints were taken up with the manufacturers concerned and satisfactory explanations given.

In accordance with Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health concerning Annual Reports, the following is a list of the various types of food premises, together with details of premises provided with hot and cold running water, wash basins, sinks, etc., and the number of inspections made :—

Types of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections	Provided Hot & Cold Water	With Wash Basin	Sink
Cafés	3	19	3	3	3
Butchers' Shops	15	51	15	15	15
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	15	30	15	15	15
Grocery and mixed business					
Sweets and Confectionery	97	137	97	78	97
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	11	22	11	11	11
Licensed Premises	29	58	29	29	29

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is as follows :—

(a)	Storage and sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	52
(b)	Butchers' shops preparing or manufacturing sausage					
	or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	...	...	15

None of the ice-cream premises are used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The premises, mainly confectionery and mixed business, sell a pre-packed product.

MILK SUPPLY

The sampling of milk for bacteriological examination, biological examination and for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Staffordshire County Council.

All milk sold retail is of four types : “Pasteurised,” “Sterilised,” “Untreated ” and “U.H.T.”.

Details of samples taken by the County Council appear at the end of this section.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	5,420	538	90	24,522	10,449
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	195	335	—	281	65
Percentage of the number ...	2.93	62.26	—	1.15	0.667
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	52
Percentage of the number ...	—	—	—	—	0.495
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

WEIGHTS CONDEMNED

Offal (Head and tongue, lungs, liver, heart, etc.) 7,886 lbs.

All condemned meat is stained green before leaving the slaughterhouses and is disposed of for animal feeding purposes.

There are 40 men licensed to slaughter animals under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts.

FOOD INSPECTION

No special examinations of food consignments were necessary during the year, and routine examinations of food stocks resulted in the surrender of the following foods, excluding meat and offals which are included in detailed tables relating to meat inspection.

The following foodstuffs were considered :—

	lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises	112
Canned Meats	82
Other Canned Foods	547
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)	300
Other Foods	33
	—
Total	1,074 lbs.
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
DETAILS OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1968

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	95
Number of Samples genuine	...	...	...	94
Number of Samples adulterated	...	...	...	1

CLASSIFICATION OF GENERAL FOODS :

Blackcurrant Jam with added Vitamin C	Blackcurrant Jam
Low Calorie Jaffa Orange Drink	Purified Glucose
Chicken Fillets in Jelly (2)	Mustard Compound
Grapefruit Segments in Syrup	Fruit Pastilles
Cream Sago Milk Pudding (2)	Meat Paste Beef
Stewed Steak in Gravy (2)	Mixed Fruit Jam
Coffee and Chicory Essence	Unsalted Butter
Evaporated Full Cream Milk	Sterilised Milk
Concentrated Lemon Squash	Cheshire Cheese
Australian Cheddar Cheese	Salad Cream (3)
Pork in Natural Juice (2)	Glace Cherries
Apple and Blackberry Jam	Cottage Cheese
Tizer Sparkling Beverage	Irish Stew (2)
Processed Cheddar Cheese	Mushroom Soup
Ham with Natural Juices	Mincemeat (2)
Irish Stewed Steak (2)	Baking Powder (2)
Dandelion and Burdock	Danish Butter
Lancashire Hot Pot (2)	Fish Fingers
All Butter Walnut Cake	Orange Juice
Shredded Beef Suet (2)	Pate-de-Foie
Buttered Cheese Spread	Butter Mints
Stabilised Wheat Germ	Smoked Bacon
Rum and Butter Sweets	Cheese Snips
Syrup Sponge Pudding	Beef Sausage
Enriched White Bread	White Pepper
Sterilised Cream (2)	Mixed Spice
Cyprus Cream Sherry	Crumble Mix
Ginger Nut Biscuits	Butter Cake
New Zealand Cheese	Piccalilli
Chicken Meat Paste	Pastry Mix
Ground Almonds (2)	Spry Puff
Self Raising Flour	Bread (2)
Spiced Ham Spread	Ox Tongue
Fruited Malt Cake	Milk Top
Luncheon Meat (2)	Bovril
Lemonade Crystals	Butter
Rhubarb in Syrup	Stout
	Milk

CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS

Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Antacid Powder
Herbal Tonic	XX Oils

INFORMAL RETAIL MILK SAMPLES
COLLECTED IN KIDSGROVE U.D. DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/68

Untreated	5	
Untreated Channel Island	4	(1 was unsatisfactory)
Pasteurised	17	
Pasteurised Channel Island	5	
Sterilised	0	
Ultra Heat Treated ...	2	
	<hr/>	
Total	33	
	<hr/>	

**REPORT ON SAMPLES WHICH RECEIVED ADVERSE
REPORT FROM ANALYST**

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLE

76 A/O Enriched White Bread—Formal

Contained 5.2% of fat which is more than contained in a normal white bread and is enriched in this respect. The description "Enriched White Bread" is misleading unless the nature of the enrichment is disclosed.

Result

Investigations Proceeding.

